

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Secon

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpoid. DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay eble to THE SUN

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishin association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Asso ciation, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street freasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W.

London office, Effing ham House, 1 Agundal street Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale it London at the American and Colonial Exchange. Cariton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamsh 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 18, Boulevard des Italieus, corner Rue Louis le Grand

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Poverty of New York.

There are unquestionably certain facts in the financial situation of New York city that make the careful husbanding of the city's resources peculiarly desirable at this time. Its income should be spent judiciously, its credit should be guarded and its property protected. The Board of Estimate and the commissioners who are to select the site for a new county court house deserve only praise for bearing always in mind the necessity of economy

Recause of this it is most astonishing to learn of their obstinacy, in the face of pronounced intelligent public disapproval, in clinging to their advocacy of most extravagant and wasteful scheme Apparently blinded by the immediate proximity of the dollar, they would rob the public of a priceless historic property which once lost can never be restored. We know of no mathematical computation by which the immediate and ultimate damage to the city by the adoption of their plan can be fixed.

A curious astigmatism affects those who believe that the saving of dollars is the only economy that the city should practise. Great as would be the sum for which the City Hall Park might be sold to real estate speculators, it would not compensate the community for its loss, nor will the saving of even a considerable amount through the appropriation of a portion of its area for building purposes result in any real economy to the citizens of New York.

Electing a Senator in New Jersey.

Under a law enacted in 1907 a candidate for the United States Senate in New Jersey may have his name placed upon a primary ticket provided 1,000 voters sign a petition previously circulated by him. The result of the primary vote does not, of course, bind any member of the Legislature, which under the Constitution is the elective body. The law simply provides for a test of popularity. It also allows a candidate for the Legislature to file with his accept ance of a nomination a written pledge to support for United States Senator the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in his county or the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the State.

A Senator is to be elected by the Legislature that will assemble in January, the term of the Hon. JOHN KEAN ending on March 3, 1911. Two former Governors desire to succeed him, the Hon. EDWARD C. STOKES of Trenton and the Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY of Newark, Mr. STOKES has already put a petition in circulation. Senator KEAN is also a candidate, but it is rumored that he will ignore the primary law, depending upon support in the Legislature unassociated with the popular test. A petition in the interests of the Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY is hourly expected. Governor FORT, the foremost champion of a Senatorial primary in New Jersey, has intimated that he will not file a petition. It is apparently a case of discretion born of a realization that a Chief Executive who has set his party by the ears cannot expect further promotion until time has healed the wounds of faction.

Of the avowed candidates the present senior Senator seems to occupy the best strategic position. A geographical consideration operates against the Hon. EDWARD C. STOKES, there being already a Senator from south New Jersey, the Hon. FRANK OBADIAH BRIGGS, whose term will not expire until March 3, 1913. The Hon. FRANKLIN MURCHY has the better of the geographical argument, but his stalwart type of partisanship is not in high favor just now. Nor does he always talk wisely on political topics. The Hon. JOHN KEAN does not talk at all, and it is his merit that no member of the Senate understands its procedure better. It will be urged against him that he is now serving his second term." A test of popularity he is not likely to seek, for the Hon. JOHN KEAN is not an adept in self-advertising. He will stand or fall on his record of valuable service.

Some Visible Profits From the

Payne Bitt. of our exports to the islands for the first | With these allurements Tama JIM pro- could force England to "a humiliating eight months of each year named stands: poses to check the emigration to Canada peace." Upon this obvious danger and

\$10,151,276

rope now come to this country, with bility of even greater gains for the to \$1,635,400 in 1910. About 70 per cent. so so of the gain in cotton goods was in cotton premely important work. The emigra-cloth. Relatively important gains were tion to Canada is not a thing of yesteroo cial headquarters is that the animated least three years, and wasn't Secretary 70 term "leaps and bounds" will come into Wilson in control, theoretically at least, coming days.

tariff. The figures of the eight months now as he ever was? periods are: 1908, \$7,452,254; 1909, \$7,070,with 37,000 tons a year ago and 9,000 'way back and took a thinking part. tons two years ago. It will probably be several years before the 300,000 ton limit is or can possibly be reached. The free entry granted to 300,000 pounds of mixed wrapper and filler leaf tobacco and to 1,000,000 pounds of filler has proved to be without attraction, alhough imports jumped from \$20 or \$25 for the eight months of earlier years to \$2,000 for the present year. Only 12,700 pounds came in under the new opporunity. The preference appears to be for the manufacture of the leaf in the dands and the shipment of the finished product. In that the increase has been onsiderable. For the eight months of the last fiscal year imports of Philppine cigars, cigarettes and cheroots ere valued at \$2,540. From the time of the removal of the duty on August 6 until March 1 of this year imports show a value of \$803.650. Yet even that ren-

the American smoke cloud These are notable improvements our commerce with our little brown brothers in the Far East, but the imorts and exports of the last eight onths merely bring our trade with the ,000,000 inhabitants of those islands to an equality with our trade with the 90,000 people who live in Alaska, omitting Alaska's shipments of gold and other mine products.

sents very little in the total volume of

The City of Melzinga

Poets, prose writers and brakemer all should take equal delight in the prorisions of Assembly bill No. 2081. From this admirable specimen of an inspired eries we take the following:

"The city of Meizinga shall consist of the liages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing.

From eacophonous heights "the now villages" look out upon the Grocery encumbered waterfront of Newburgh but the hereafter metropolis of melody Melzinga, will it not front the very out posts of the land of true romance? The city of Melzinga, imagination, passion, all the lyric qualities, are they not here perfectly fused?

When out of the row of brickvards and ferry slips, out of the Matteawan of sad memory and the Fishkill Landing of freight connotations, there can be erected by simple act of Legislature a Melzinga, can it be said that romance has yet fied or the Hudson Valley be- ble hundreds of ships of all classes to do

are gone. The doom of Carthage broods that "the fleet might be decoyed away." over Matteawan and Fishkill Landing, and that during its absence the enemy be. But while the song of syllables plies that wireless telegraphy would admiration goes out not to the professhall have a power to charm the ear and quickly apprise the fleet of its error, sional flying men their feats amaze no possible that it may become the lasting fleets are fied to their bases because they monument to the vitality of romance must have coal, and there is no foreign shay in an age which believed romance was power which has such a chain of bases

Tama Jim Uplifts Himself.

the tranquil occupations of the kitchen, of all types. Owing to the development and turning from the artistic manipulation of chuck beef, spareribs, chine, &c., to larger and more ambitious fields of statesmanship, our old friend Tama pire in 1870." JIM hits a new road with a brisker and a prouder gait. He is reported in Wash- ment, that the enemy could baffle all ington as saying that he proposes to the Admiralty's resources and get a check this emigration of horny handed floating expeditionary force through the pioneers to Canada, and he tells the line of sea defence, how strong a force reason why.

perhaps all of the astonishment and de- ion. In his report he says: spair of the would-be settlers. At all - The Territorial divisions are thoroughly where and rangers persecuting every assistance from the regular army. endue our own land in smiles of invita- French officer." With certain exceptions and limita- about 4,000,000 acres held under the be- starvation, Mr. HURD says that at times tions the Payne bill established free wildering dominion of the reservation the country has only a seven weeks suptrace between the United States and officials which can be restored to legiti- ply of food, and that in consequence ts Philippine possessions. The results mate settlers for a "starter." Besides, there are always 13,000,000 people living of the increased commercial opportu- "other eliminations" of at present un- on the verge of starvation. He denaties are already visible and to some known proportions are available and clares that by "getting across the trade

home. trade of earlier years appear in wheat Wilson will achieve in this direction land not attached to the Home Fleet be flour and cotton goods. Flour trade all the success he may desire. If it is doing? "It is not invasion but starva-

have been and are still being diverted from our own "reserves" to probability of even greater gains for the diverted from that through a purely lined States in the coming months. Canada, and that through a purely Flour sales for the eight months sophomoric construction of law and its amounted to \$902,500, as compared with irritating execution by a lot of inflated and Generals on active service, have \$220,000 a year ago and \$185,000 two understrappers, the reform imputed to reported exhaustively on the danger of years ago. Sales of cotton cloth, cloth- him cannot be realized too soon; but invasion and the means to renei it, and ing and other wearing apparel increased it seems to us that a great deal of time their conclusions formed the basis of from \$572,000 in 1908 and \$497,200 in 1909 must have been wasted by Secretar, Mr. Hunt's thoughtful article. Wilson in getting around to this sumade in other lines, and the belief at offi- day. It has been in operation for at use in descriptions of our exports in the three years ago? Isn't the forestry bureau a subordinate function of the Imports from the islands also show an Department of Agriculture? Isn't Tama increase directly attributable to the new JIM in as much of a dominating position

Perhaps we overlook the "Tennis Cabi-132; 1910, \$11,420,475. Hemp, now and net " of ante-Taft days. In those days heretofore on the free list, still stands portfolios counted for nothing. The as the leading article of import. It men who could pass balls and trudge accounts for two-thirds of the total Rock Creek Park and swim streams and purchases. The Payne bill provides keep their tempers were the real adfree entry for sugar up to 300,000 tons visers of the Ruler, while Tama JIM cona year. The receipts for the eight fined himself to peachblows and cattle months were 50,000 tons, as compared ticks, and other reputed councillors sat

Eugland's Danger Starvation Rather Than Invasion.

The Englishman who sees red invasion painted on the pall of night as he turns feverishly on his pillow will find an article on "England's Peril" by Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD in the Portnightly Review for April a blessed anodyne.

There is no refuting Mr. HURD's argument that starvation, and not invasion, is the real menace to the Englishman's home. The "invasion school" has not a leg to stand upon when he has said the ast word. He will convince any normal person that England was never better lefended by her naval establishment than she is to-day. For a moment elim nate from consideration her powerful Home Fleet of battleships and cruisers always steaming up and down the Channel and the North Sea, easily assembled or divided, as emergency may require. Take into account only the submarines torpedo boats and destroyers as they are distributed about the coasts to attack the transports of an enemy and their convoying warships. We quote from Mr. HURD's article:

There are folillas of submarines about ozen-always on duty in the narrows of the bannel, with their bases at Portsmouth and Dover, and large destroyer flotilias are associated with them; there are other submarines, de ers and torpedo boats about a hundred- in Medway: we have a group of twelve submarine at Harwich, with a flotilla of twenty four seagoin ornedo boat destrovers of the most seaworth type. All these vessels are continually exercis ing on the east coast. And then, finally, further north there is another Sotilia of submarines a Dundee, From Dover right away northward there is also a series of war signal stations on the coast wireless telegraph stations linking to gether the whole of the defences

Then open a navy list and try to grasp he magnitude of the sea power, in Dreadnoughts and other great battleships and armored cruisers, not to speak of lesser but still formidable warships, all of them equipped with the wireless felegraph, that would be available to ope with an armada seeking to land an expeditionary force on the British coast. member that a transport is as vulnerable to the well directed shot of a second class battleship or cruiser as to the projectile of a 12 inch gun in the turret of a Dreadnought, and England could assembattle with an enemy's fleet and sink its Ancient Troy and modern Tottenville transports. To the favorite argument which are now, but henceforth shall not would make a landing, Mr. HURD reas would enable its ships to go 'far afield' in a decoving movement." HURD bids the alarmists remember that Surfeited for the moment at least with the Home Fleet alone comprises 350 ships of steam applied to marine purposes, the British Empire, he maintains, "is more

But granting, for the sake of arguwould it be the judgment of men The Hon. JAMES WILSON, Secretary like Lord ROBERTS is of value on this of Agriculture, has suddenly discovered. point and what troops would be availas the report goes, that settlers on our able to resist the invaders? Lord Rosvacant lands have been so discouraged ERTS, who in truth is something of an by the officials of the forestry bureau, alarmist himself, estimates the maxirangers, &c., that they have moved mum strength of an elusive invading on to Winnipeg. The so-called forest force at 70,000 men of all arms. To rerangers have been educated in colleges sist it the new Territorial Army of 270,at Government expense, and of course 000 men (not counting a single regular) have assumed or returned to their could be quickly mobilized. Of the duties armed with all the authority of Territorial Army the French General the blackboard and the lecture room, LANGLOIS, a member of the Supreme and to that circumstance we must refer Council of War, who has visited Engmuch of the hauteur of the rangers and land to study this force, has a high opin-

events the pioneers have moved on, and organized units. All the services in them have finding "conservation" rampant every- been created and work smoothly without any

squatter with mysterious and malign The men, says General Langtons, are restrictions, have moved as far as characterized by "a remarkable energy, Canada. So the Hon. JAMES WILSON, a great tenacity, a good will above all rudely awakened from his dreams of praise." In the face of a national danstews, sautés and other deep designs of ger he is sure they would do "great cookery, is represented as saying that things." Mr. HURD says that "all forhe will shortly terminate this carnival eign observers have come to much the of small officialism and, so to speak, same opinion as this distinguished

tion. It seems there are now in sight | Coming to the real peril of England, extent measurable. The recent record will soon be added to the open territory, routes" and dominating them an enemy 1908, \$7,500,869; 1909, \$6,871,764; 1910, and keep our brawn and energy at logical method of strategy he does not spend much time. But in the mean-The most striking gains over the Naturally we hope that Secretary while what would the warships of Engthat formerly went to Australia and true, and he is represented as admitting tion which we have to fear," he declares, cotton trade that formerly went to Eu- it, that thousands of honest American "and only the fleet can save us." Two

amittees of imperial defence, one appointed by Mr. BALFOUR'S Governme and the other by Mr. Asquirit's, and both composed of the ablest Admirals

Dr. MEARNS's assurance that there was "no ruthless murder of animals" us of the lines

wish ruthless loy the happy hound

By the "fans" at the Polo Grounds, whe he went to "open" a baseball game the other day, Mr. Gaynon was hailed as "the best Mayor New York ever had." must tell, but Mr. GATNOR is certainly acquiring the reputation of the readiest letter writer the town has ever known in the Mayor's office. His letters are argumentative, Socratic, philosophical, and

The increase in the price of the cheaper cuts, mounting to 35 per cent. In the cheapest of them, accounted for by the nation wide campaign of education in ions to cook these cuts and their strictive value. From a Chicago despatch.

The list of causes of high meat price is already long and perplexing, but this is something new. It will be a blow to stary James Wilson, who is responsible for a department book on converting cheap meat into palatable dishes. Tame JIM has been called the Housewife's Friend, a title of which he is naturally proud. It will be hard lines if he is now to be taxed with being the Packers Friend.

sident SETH LOW of the Republ Club has an interesting conception of the amenities of club life.

How often have we seen men rolling in the dust of expectation before this throne of political dispensation or grovelling in the mire of cowardice and contemplibility before this luggermant of brutal despoision—The Hom. Chantan Newsla. Fowt.m of New Jersey.

If Mr. FOWLER does not restrain his rhetoric he will be the death of Uncle

In the list of candidates for the office of overseer of Harvard College, which is sent out to all the graduates, to the list of degrees, the public record and other information attached to the name of each that exact and psychologically correct gentleman, his special qualifications for moment when a great election is in progress the office are appended. In most cases —and in doubt—other inquities like the the office are appended. In most cases these are put in rather outhusiasitic terms The qualifications of Secretary of the Navy G. von L. MEYER of the class of 1879, for instance, read: "An official of the national Government, a tried and trained public servant of wide reputation for sound counsel and judgment, with unfail-ing interest in Harvard affairs."

In recommending THEODORE ROOSE-VELT of Oyster Bay, class of 1880, author and editor, however, all that the Boston committee has to say is: "Efficient and valuable service as overseer during previous term.

Secretary Ballinger has granted per mission to the Sierra Club of San Francisco to name a big sequois in the Muir National Park Gifford Pinchot. Magnanimity could go no further, but will Mr. PINCHOT be satisfied to have his name given to anything less than a whole grove of sequoisa?

L. ERT SLACK will have to step lively if he is in the race for the Senatorship. He is an old acquaintance of ours. What we should like to know is whether A. F. KNOTTS can get the nomination for Congress in the Tenth district

A few days ago ROGER SOMMER, the in his seroplane for a five minute spin. and on Thursday at Nice VANDERBORN made a twenty minute flight over the Mediterranean with a passenger. stir the imagination of man the city of and that an argument which we regard more but to the palpitating companions of their peril who sit and cling and wait Melzinga shall endure. Is it not even as of far greater importance) "modern for the contraption to sail on and on or flop and go to pieces like the old "one hose

Mr. Patrick Ford Contradicts " British er's " Statement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SO of yesterday, in a letter signed Britwher " it is stated that "Mr Patrick Ford has ariften to a London paper a letter in which he says 'Free trade, like the Lords, must consolidated than was the German Em- has been the ruin of Ireland and one of the hief causes of her poverty

Permit me to give this statement a mos sitive and unqualified contradiction have written no such letter. I have not written a letter to a London paper or any other paper on free trade, or any other sub-PATRICK FORD, Editor Irish World NEW YORK, April 21.

Church Attendance

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the Church Club dinner one of the speakers said that the Christian churches are better filled to day on Sundays and other days of religious service than ever before." In the borough of Manhatta within the last few months one of the gallerie in one of his (the Ppiscopal) churches has been removed and the galleries in eleven other churches

The figures of H. K. Carroll of the Government Census l'ureau show a decrease in membership also the statisties found in the Living Church Cal endar and the last journal of the dioces vention. As the size of the congrega vention. As the size of the congregations is her of communicants, it is very evident that the New York, April 22. John A. Hantsports.

At Howardennan. Mr Choynaki in directing Jedries's training will not permit talk of the kind usual at training camps, for lear of increasing the nerve strain of his charge, instead the fighter's mind will be diverted by discussions of sociology, art, literature and the like. New term News frem

Of uppercuts and Jabs and swings. Nor guess the number of the rounds. Nor casually mention rings; Else, speaking but the literal truth. You'll get it in the neck, forson All talk of fighting is taboo: All talk of lighting is intoo:

To higher things the mind is ied.

With prize ring jargon Jeff is throughTalks Tolstoy. Spencer. George, inste
(iis instruments of swift percussion

Speak not within these peaceful bounds

Each morn he runs upon the road. Trailed by a string of panting lubbers, And murmurs a Militonic ede While logging back to bath and rubbers; And as he splashes in the water

And after Breakfast, in between the Recurrent handball games be'll And carol Strauss or else Puccini; He likes the plaintive themes the best-like Tosca's "Vissi d'arte," you know,

The boxing later in the day Is varied by a talk on painting; He sighs for Corot's "Ville d'Avray. And with a smash seeds Armstrong fainting And later on he goes to bed While bits of Ruskin's works are read.

MATTER MORRES

PREDATORY SOCIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. So thing decidedly discrepant appears in the current history of the city. Perhaps you

can enlighten me. Everywhere is apparent an overwheim ing desire to have increased rapid transit. Newspapers are full of it, civic bodies are are requesting, hat in hand, the privi-of spending their own millions in order bring it about without an atom of to anybody but themselves.
At the same time giant bridges are in

process of completion, yet not fully em-ployed, delayed for years in their full possigigantic hole stares up out of the sands o confound the inquirer at the Third ave ue "L" terminus hard by the bridge who should be a great building. The last name structure grew and stagnated for fourtee the delay represented a ten year setback in the growth of Brooklyn, which it was tying up the millions of money already merely as an incident

Fight hundred yards to the north of the old bridge lies the Williamsburg structure, now "open" to the public for six years. It represents another sinkhole of million the poor being the largest contributors as always. Now after the lapse of ove six years the full value and return of that gigantic investment has not reached; is not likely to be attained for combined cannot tell just when.

spent on a hole in the dirt down through at a cost of a million a mile, to compete with systems already in full of which probably cost \$100,000 a mile. already in full operation Now what one fact underlies this array

of other facts seemingly inexplicab from the standpoint of reason, co sense, come on decency and justice? why again, is it that men are denic right to spend their own money in giving the people rapid transit? Why are millions useless and idle for years, improvements delayed indefin tously unjustifiable expense incurred?

It is only the story of municipal ownership and public interference in what should be private enterprises. In short it is a huge or far away Australia to find it. Let us go right to Park row and the bridge to see what of blight and palsy have followed the touch of State socialism upon the greatest city in the western world.

And still the cry is for more! Cho ward and the enterprise of other business men crippled, delayed or destroyed. Why not pray? Our Federal Government is spending five hundred million (plus r) dollars at Panama in obedience to the request of certain gentlemen who wish their freight carried at less than cost the Comconwealth of New York is similarly engaged, putting up one hundred million (plus x) dollars to dig a ditch through the State and thus war against the progress of invention, art, science and industry as represented by the cheaper working rail-roads. Why not New York city? Yes, why not New York, the imperial

city? Why should it not follow in the wake of this grand carnival of wasts, of public theft, of plunder by law? Why should nificent" scale in the business of taking one are endless opportunities, precedents and examples and a dearth of obstacles.

Opportunities? Yes, there are millions of the "statesman," the more "strenuous the better, who shall tell them that they need no longer earn and save against the rainy day or the twitight of life, but that an ever ready public treasury stands wide open for them to grasp the means of saving and old age

still further against the competition of their business rivals and who will stadly consent that some labor other than their own

on the globe where a few are gathered together to aid in robbing the many in the name of the "general welfare," and under the guise and protection of the law the opportunity is infinite, the obstacles fer and insignificant. Hesitate not; the treas spread, indifferent Many of them, and your worst victims, are poor, unlet tered, helpless Proceed, gentlemen, pro-BROOMS, YN. April 22.

Lee's Last "Effort" Before Surrendering

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX SIT: I have rewith interest the many letters to THE SUN relating to Robert F. Lee of the United States and Confederate armies, and I am reminded of the follow ing passage taken from "Rise and Fall of the Con federate Government," by Jefferson Davis, (Voi II , page 657): "On the evening of the 5th General ied, after a conference with his corps com beyond Appomattox Court House, and if the force reported to be there should prove to be only sheridan's cavairy to disperse it and continue the march toward Lynchburg; but if infantry should be found in large force the attempt ugh it was not to be made and the corredence which General Grant had initiated or the previous day should be reopened by a flag, with propositions for an interview to arrange the

An examination of the admirable work of Gen break through was continued in the face of the cer at the point on Grant's Has ate from him, until it was found that the "effort" would be unsuccessful, and then the information was brought to Sheridan that "there is a flag of truce out." Whereupon General Lee took advantage of the correspondence referred to in flag of truce out on Davis's book L. K. Govern BETDORPORT, Conn., April 21.

In the Century Magazine for May Mr. C. S. Cooper describes the religious awakening he has discovered in American coilege students, Robert Hichens and Jules Guéria continue their journey through the Holy Land, and Modjeska's memoirs come to an end. Frank S. Mather writes about the evil eye, A. M. Mosher describes a Breton teller of folk lore, H. T. Finek eulogizes the Ameri can tenor filchard Martin, and there are articles on Count Zeppelin's project to cross the Atlantic in an airship and on drawings of American Indians by J. P. Millet. André Castaigne supplies pictures of the Paris flood, and there are early portraits of T. Rosseveit. The fiction is made up of the continuation of May Singuistic serial of the of the continuation of May Sinciair's serial, of th first part of a novelette, and of four e short stories, one by Afice Hegan Rice, are six poems.

THOUGHTS FROM OLONGAPO. New York Politics Reviewed in the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: note of warning sounded by Senator I to the Republicans of New York has read even to the Philippine Islands. T the views of an onlooker 10,000 miles in the light of political

ten years or so.
It was in 1884 that the disgust of the people with the Wilson-Gorman bill and its income tax rider, together with the effect of the panic of 1893, produced a reaction against the Democratic party, which had en victorious two years before, and Levi lorton was swept into the Go chair by nearly an unprecedented majority. The Republican machine was then domi-nated by Thomas C. Platt, than whom in York political leader in judgment and sagac State were entirely disregarded. State issue searly forgotten in the larger struggle sgainst Bryan and his cohorts of radical-sm, and Frank S. Black was elected Gov-

ernor by a plurality of over 160,000. Two years later, however, the Republicans were in a bad way. Governor Blackhad appointed Lou Paya his Insurance loner and succes started a little machine of his own with which to force his renomination. Senato Platt, not only for his self-preser judgment was that Governor Black could not be reelected, searched the State with a fine tooth comb to find a candidate who could not only defeat Black in the primaries but who could win the State for the party. It was not until of San Juan Hill and Theodore Roose

party. It was not until after the battle of San Juan Hill and Theodore Roose-veit emerged as the one and only hero of that memorable occasion that he found his candidate. He therefore had Charles T. Hackett wire Roosevelt at Santiago asking him if he would accept the nomination if it was tendered to him, and Colonel Roosevelt, recognizing the overwhelming demand of the people, in a moment of condescension accepted. Despite all the red fire burned by the doughty Colonel, despite his whirlwind campaign with his fellow Rough Riders in their picturesque clothing, and despite the fact that he was the hero of a successful war, he was elected by a bare plurality of 18,000, but Senator Platt's organization was saved. In 1900 again party lines were shattered and Renjamin B. Odell, Jr., was swept into office on the ticket headed by McKinley and Roosevelt; but two years later, without the help of a Republican national ticket, there was a different story. Governor Odell had made a good Governor, had acparently given the people a good business administration, but there was dissension in the Republican organization. Senator Platt had loot his grip, and had the Democrats nominated Judge Parker that year or any other strong man, political history might now be very different. With their usual imbecisity, however, they nominated Bird S. Coler; yet even with this handicap Governor Odeli was elected by only 8,803 votes, about three-fourths of 1 per cent, of the total vote cast. Right here I might tell a story regarding how that plurality was obtained:

After that election was over George R. Manchester, then Secretary of the Republican county committee. Manchester, then Secretary of the Republican county committee, invited a number of the more prominent politicians of New York city to be his guests at his Adirondack camp for deer shooting. The party had

party had party had party for the camp and the next day pre-pared for the hunt. Ed Haley, the head guide, was giving instructions to the party as to how to proceed, and turning to Linn Bruce, then president of the county committee, said: You want to be careful, Mr. Bruce, and not hit any voters round here-abouts.

Bruce, and not hit any voters round hereabouts.

"How is that, Ed?" asked Mr. Bruce.
"I don't see many men around except our
own party.

"I know that, "said Ed, "but I want yer
all to know that each of them sol dinged
trees voted hast Tuesday, and I don't want
yer to hit any of them there voters."

Be that as it may, it was a marrow escape
for the Republicans. In 1898 Governor
Odell was in complete control of the Republican organization and he nominated Frank
W. Higgins for Governor, who was carried
into office by the success of the national
ticket. Two years later, however, there
was another story. Governor Odell by reason of his political methods, unpopularity
and the antagonism of President Rooseveil tost the chairman-ship of the Republican State committee, which passed into
the hands of Timothy L. Wooden, assisted
by Parsons, Barnes et al., all of whom had

sent that some labor other than their own shail be plundered to provide the means to their private ends.

There is an infinitude of opportunity in Washington, D. C., where clamor many other gentlemen wishing a service costing a dollar to be given to them by the Government il mean the people who pay taxes for twenty-five cents. This particular form of "philanthropy" is more generally known as the parcels post and free rural delivery. It is most popular with its beneficiaries present and to come.

"There are public improvements" so numerous you fear to bankrupt mathematics by attempting their enumeration in them all the constant factor is the enrichment of or favoring of those who can command the ear of Government, and the plunder of all the rest, while private enterprise, industry, thrift, self-reliance are driven from the field, standing kily by to see the blight stricken hands of Government feebby, slowly, inefficiently working, but inevitably squandering the earnings of those who labor and create wealth.

Yes, indeed, gentlemen, statesmen, philanthropists all, in Washington, Albany, I London, St. Petersburg, in all the places on the globe where a few are gathered to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state technical products of the search of the places on the globe where a few are gathered to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed on the globe where a few are gathered to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in the state Legislature will not be placed to gether to aid in robbing the many in t

GOATS IN NEW MEXICO.

ource of a Fine Lamb, Mutton and Ventson

Supply for the East. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: letter from "E. C. B." in THE SUN of April 11 suggesting that the Government foster goat raising in the Southwest was a good joke, whether or not it was so intended. Had the writer of that letter visited this section in recent years he would know that the business of goat raising is vastly overdone. We have plenty of goats. Send

done. We have plenty of goals. Send no more unless you want to see some more high and fancy souring of beef prices.

Ranges on which thousands of cattle formerly grazed are now the feeding ground for goats. How many square miles are used for this purpose in New Mexico I do not know, but the total must be enormous.

Hundreds of carloads of young goats are shipped annually to the Eastern markets destined to appear later as prime lamb or mutton or perhaps be served in a restaurant as venison.

Doubtless E. C. B. has often eaten goat meat and enloyed it, as we do, with this difference; we know it is goat.

SHUNER CITY, N. M., April 16.

The Birthmark.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SIF! A friend of nine, now hearing the end of his cophomore year in one of our smaller Eastern colleges, is a gifted young man, endowed with an unusually active mind and stands high in his class. He might well be taken as an example of one of the best types of the new generation. He is naturally resourceful and has the enthusiasm of a cheerful mind and a healthy, athletic body and the resolution to succeed.

This young man is not a student at the Pastern

college of his own free and unframmeried wish, He is there through misfortune, as he views his situation. His earliest hopes and aspirations were for a career in the l'nited States navy childish visions were pictures of life affoat in his country's service; and as the time approached for his matriculation at Annapolis his concentration upon his one ambition was hardly to be estimated. Judge then of his shock on learning that a birthmark on one side of his face probibited nis entry into the Naval Academy VOR JUNETUR.

Appropriate and Alliterative. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-SIT: Benjamir Bigwood is a carpenter on Boyiston street, Boston Do the doors open for him? W. G. STRVENS.

BOSTON, April 21 Tonder Associations. Entoker—Home is a sweet and sacred spot. BREEDING SHEEP FOR WOOL

Man Engaged in it Resards

nd for Lower Duties. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN NO the tariff on wool seldom is the neart of the matter reached. The tarif t does prevails in this country. es prevail all class benefits and disadvantages. Ma ers and city workmen should n the profits and the higher may accrue from a tariff if the farm country worker do not share should country people have articles on a protected market if the obliged to sell their products in compe

with the world. Last year there was a great agitation free hides on the part of manufacturers a ers. At the same convention chich manufacturers demanded free they also passed resolutions against ing the tariff on the products of these Cattlemen insisted that free hides show mean free products thereof, and while th were not entirely successful they did secur a reduction of the tariff on shoes, harnes and other leather products which they use The other day a shoe merchant told me with a long face that English shoes were be in this country at prices below the coint at which they could be I am a cattle breeder, and I told him that if I had to sell my hides on an open market should be my privilege to buy my shoe and my harness on exactly the same term

Take the case of wool. The protection on this staple seems to be a great deal more than it really is, as you will find by investi-gation. Another matter worthy of consideration is the unreliability of sheep statis on farms on January 1 was fairly representative of the number the year through. is not so to-day, because of the practice of marketing lambs, which was unknown not so many years ago. To-day millions of lambs are born and slaughtered between January 1 of one year and January 1 of the next, and they do not figure in the statis-tice at all. Our national flock has actually tice at all.

manufacturers and the workmen

iabor. The farmer will insist when this question comes forward that his product and his labor are entitled to just as much protection as the other fellow's product and labor. Isn't this equitable?

Our friends the manufacturers talk much of 'free raw materials.' What is raw material? Over a century of the skill of some of the best minds in the country has been required to breed sheep that produce fine delaine wool. I must feed and shelter and care for them a year, then clip them an haul to market their wool. I must grass them on land worth 8100 an acre and raise feed for them on this valuable land. I must prevent burrs from growing on my land, contend that this wool is my finished product, just as much as the broadcloth is the manufacturer's finished product. With my investment in land, grain, forage, labor, skill and blood I am entitled to as much protection as anybody. I should no more be compelled to compete with the breech clouted native of Australia running sheep on free grass than the manufacturer or wool worker with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. If the duty on the manufactures of wool worker with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. If the duty on the manufactures of wool must go along with it. We farmers are not going to sell wool in competition with the world and buy clothing on a restricted market.

One thing more. The tariff system of

with the world and buy clothing on a restricted market.

One thing more. The tariff system of this country hits the farmer in a few places as a seiler, but in many places as a buyer. We have tariffs on our grains which have amounted to little because we are an exporting nation. We have tariffs on our meats and meat animals which have benefited us little for the same reason. We have tariffs on fruits that we do not produce, and on sugar that we produce to some extent. Our tariff on dairy products amounts to little since the new interpretation of the duty on cream, which of course means butter also. In all we have few tariffs that help us to keep our own markets, but every-

the hands of Timothy I. Woodruff, assisted by Parsons, Barnes et al., all of whom had a string tied to them, and they jumped every time Roosevelt lerked it. Governor liughes was nominated at the latter's dictation, but that farcial canvass plainly showed that messenger boys are not competent to run a political campaign. The result was that although Governor Hughes was elected the entire Republican State ticket was defeated, and the Democrats might was that although Governorats might was defeated, and the Democrats might also have won the Governorship even against Hughes had they nominated a deeparty strong candidate. out demanding that tariffs on things they buy are put on the same basis. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Physical April 22.

> MR. HUGHERS DARK SCHEMES. The Governor's Ulterior Motives Pully Set Forth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The late P. T. Barnum, the showman, is reported to have said it was easy to fool the Amer share this belief he must be a greater foo than they. Two years ago he trie himself upon the Republican national convention as a candidate for President and failed, as he had no organization behind him. To repair this he is now exerting all his energies to seize the Republican organi antion. In his just for power he has utterin wrecked the Republican party. Not content with that, he is calling for investiga something to discredit and overthrow a

something to discredit and overthrow all the present leaders of the party, and out of the wreck to organize it with himself as its boss. He condemns bosses, yet when and where has there been a more arrogant, incolerant, more narrow minded boss than Hughes!

The Republican party was founded as a party of liberty, but under Hughes it has become a party of tyranny and persecution. On New Year's Day the party was paramount in this State. To-day it is in a state of collapse, and all this is due to the selfsh and malicious efforts of Mr. Hughes to discredit the men of his party in order that he may control it.

Kindshripor, April 22.

lowa Musical Criticiam

From the Washington Democrati

the four parts. It was certainly sublime. We do not usually rant over fiddling but Smelser there with the goods. He is also a whistler snote and whistles better than the average whistle who makes it his or her exclusive business. He doesn't look very pretty when he sticks his finge Into his mouth to whistle, but he gets the notes.

The crowd could hardly get enough of him. And Miss Bertha Snider, say, the last two pie "Marche Mignone" and "Rondo (Minor heard several good plano players, but she was pleasing as any. And it was splendid to see he come on and get off the stage, she is so graceful and self possessed and yet wholly modest and sweet. Ordinarily we do not like plane solos last time, and we are proud of Suider is all hunkidori

Alpine Tragedies.

Last year's statistics again show an alar in the number of Aipine families. mountaineering accidents. Fight years bette number was only fifty three, but since the figures have greatly increased.

As regards the causes of the accidents in investigation shows that twenty one persons were quite atome and staty seven travelling in

parties unaccompanied by guides. Only inche persons with guides met with accidents.
Twenty-sine persons lost their lives in gathering Alpine flowers, and seventeen through winter sports. No fewer than seventy six deaths were ed by attempting rash and footbar

The Politics of Nonh.

"This is just the result of local rains in several Thus we deduce the fact that he was a good old

us Taker-What is your color Sweet Young Thing-George says it is peached